## Highway 101 in Humboldt County 01-Hum-101-PM 40.9/42.2 EA 47021

# Focused Initial Study with Mitigated Negative Declaration



Prepared by the State of California Department of Transportation

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Reconstruction of Roadway near Redcrest, California

01-Hum 101 40.9-42.2 EA 47021

#### FOCUSED INITIAL STUDY with a MITIGATED Negative Declaration

Submitted Pursuant to: (State) Division 13, California Resources Code

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Department of Transportation

1-25-08

Date of Approval

Cindy Anderson, Chief

North Region Environmental Services - North California Department of Transportation

SCH Number: 2007092063 01-Hum 101 PM 40.9-42.2

#### Mitigated Negative Declaration

Pursuant to: Division 13, Public Resources Code

#### Project Description

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is proposing a Storm Damage Permanent Restoration Project on Highway 101 near Post Mile (PM) 41.5 approximately 1.6 miles northwest of the town of Redcrest in Humboldt County. The project is necessary due to substantial damage to Highway 101 caused by 2005/2006 winter storms, resulting in the loss of two northbound traffic lanes. This project includes reconstruction of the four-lane highway, construction of a tieback retaining wall, replacing a separated culvert, installation of two headwalls, placement of erosion protection, and revegetating all disturbed areas. Roadway reconstruction will require realigning the existing roadway, stabilizing the fill slopes and reconstructing the northbound lanes. The project is anticipated to involve year-round construction, with the assistance of appropriate sediment control devices, and will be using both state and federal funding.

#### Determination

Caltrans has prepared an Initial Study for this project has determined from this study that the proposed Alternative 3 would not have a significant effect on the environment for the following reasons:

- Would have minimal or no effect on visual aesthetics, agricultural resources, air quality, cultural resources, geology/soils, biological resources, floodplain, land use/planning, mineral resources, noise, population/housing, hazardous materials, public services, recreation, transportation/traffic, or utilities/service systems.
- Would have a less than significant impact with the proposed mitigation for the following resource: hydrology/water quality.

Cindy Anderson

Chief, North Region Environmental Services - North

California Department of Transportation

Date

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#### **Initial Study**

#### **Project Title**

Redcrest Storm Damage Restoration Project

#### Lead Agency Name, Address and Contact Person

California Department of Transportation 1656 Union St., Eureka, CA 95501 Stephanie Coleman, North Region Environmental Branch E-1 (707) 445-5320

#### **Project Location**

The project is located on Highway 101 at Post Mile (PM) 41.5, approximately 1.6 miles northwest of the town of Redcrest in Humboldt County.

#### Purpose and Need

The purpose of this project is to reconstruct the four-lane highway at this location. In the winter of 2005/2006 the roadway fill became saturated and began to settle causing significant roadway deformation. In addition, a culvert located at PM 41.52 separated causing further saturation of the failing roadway. To prevent the entire roadway from failing, the fill was removed (i.e. the two northbound lanes) in order to stabilize the two remaining southbound lanes. Currently, there are two lanes of traffic, one northbound and one southbound through this location. The project is necessary to repair the substantial damage to Highway 101 caused by 2005/2006 winter storms, which resulted in the loss of the two traffic lanes.

### **Project History**

During the winter of 2005/2006, heavy storm damage caused roadway failures throughout the north coast. Between PM 40.9 and 42.2, the roadway fill material became saturated and began to settle, which caused highway 101 to shift and crack. Because of this movement the culvert at PM 41.52 separated and the flow was temporarily redirected to the culvert at PM 41.50.

Efforts have been ongoing since that time to survey, design, and permit a project to restore the roadway and drainages at this location.

#### Description of Project and Alternatives Considered

#### Alternative 1

This alternative proposes to reconstruct the four-lane highway, construct a tieback retaining wall, remove an existing separated culvert, construct a diversion channel, install a headwall at PM (PM) 41.5 and stream bank stabilization work in the channel located at PM 41.5. Roadway reconstruction will require realigning the existing roadway to its previous footprint, stabilizing the roadway and reconstructing the northbound lanes. This alternative is anticipated to involve year-round construction.

Prior to winter 2005/2006, the two outlet drainage channels merged downstream approximately 300-feet below Highway 101. This alternative would permanently join the two channels upstream from Highway 101. A similar configuration already exists on site as the result of the Emergency Storm Damage work that occurred during the winter of 2005/2006. Due to the culvert at PM 41.52 separating below the road surface during those winter storms, the water flow had to be rerouted through the culvert at PM 41.5. The emergency diversion pipe would be removed and an approximately 140-foot long, impermeable rock-lined channel (trapezoidal design 3 ft wide on the bottom and 6 ft top) will convey flow from upstream of PM 41.52 to the 48-inch diameter culvert inlet at PM 41.5.

The impermeable rock-lined channel would be necessary to prevent additional saturation of the hillside. End dumping of rock is proposed to occur only on the roadbed and outside of suitable habitat for the marbled murrelet (MAMU) and northern spotted owl (NSO). Any rock used would be placed carefully and delivered as one pile per truckload. The 48-inch diameter culvert at PM 41.5 would then carry the combined 100-year flows of both drainages. The outlet channel at PM 41.52 would continue to receive flow from the cross drain outlet that carries water from the underdrain on the north side of the roadway.

#### Alternative 2

No build. The no build alternative does not meet the purpose and need of restoring Highway 101 to its previous condition of two traffic lanes in each direction and does not resolve the existing detoured curve alignment, which does not meet current safety standards.

#### Alternative 3

This alternative proposes to stabilize and reconstruct the roadway to its previous condition by constructing a tieback retaining wall. The proposed wall would be placed 8-feet from the new edge of pavement, below the northbound lanes, at a length of approximately 400-feet (see project layout-page 3).

There are two jurisdictional drainages within the project area that pass through culverts; one located at PM 41.50 and the other at PM 41.52. New headwalls are proposed at each of the inlets, and the existing separated drainage at PM 41.52 would be re-established through the roadway and wall. Approximately 170 feet of the channel at the outlet, which was originally in a culvert, would be day-lighted when the wall is constructed and a new lined, impermeable channel is proposed to the end of the existing current outlet.

When the culvert at PM 41.52 is repaired and both channels are re-established, the temporary diversion that was placed during the emergency project would be redirected to the new culvert.

To enhance and restore the existing drainages and adjacent wetlands, and to remediate existing scour within the channel at PM 41.50, bioengineering work is proposed, pending discussions and recommendations from the resource agencies.

Please note that this alternative was added to the alternatives analysis based on the modification of the design of the tieback retaining wall. The modification allows for the future earth movements downhill of the wall that would not affect the wall or the culvert at this location.

There will be a correction to the drainage gallery that was installed during work, which includes taking off approximately 6-inches to 1-foot of rock and replacing it with soil for better drainage.

The project will most likely start with replacing the existing, separated 42-inch diameter culvert located at PM 41.52. Excavation of the culvert under the existing live traffic lanes will require the use of sheet piles for shoring. The sheet piles will be vibrated into position and removed similarly at the conclusion of an approximately two-day operation. The total length of 42-inch diameter culvert pipe to be replaced is approximately 115-feet.

The tieback wall would be the next order of work and consists of installation of a series of "H-piles" placed in a 36-inch diameter drilled hole which is backfilled with concrete (also known as soldier piles) spaced roughly six feet on-center for an approximate total length of 400-feet. The structure would be placed 8-feet from the edge of pavement on the east side of the proposed northbound lanes and have approximately 10-feet of exposed lagging with a 15-foot wide bench at the base of the exposed lagging. The proposed soldier piles would be approximately 80-feet in length with 130-foot long tieback anchors. The proposed wall would effectively stabilize the highway at this location.

Work on the drainage system (PM 41.50) would occur during construction of the tieback wall. Approximately 14.5-feet of the 48-inch diameter pipe at the culvert inlet would be replaced and a new concrete headwall installed. Concrete washout facilities would likely be located at a station on-site (outside of state and federal regulated waters), at the proposed stockpile location at PM 42.5. Equipment access to construct the inlet channel and headwall for the culvert at PM 41.50 would be obtained via removal of existing guardrail, temporarily relocating some Rock Slope Protection, and construction of a temporary access road approximately 350-feet in length.

Existing scour in the channel at PM 41.5 is in part due to water velocities from the temporary water diversion from the channel at PM 41.52. Stream bank stabilization is proposed at four specific locations approximately 30-feet, 60-feet, 90-feet and 165-feet downstream of the culvert outlet, in order to decrease the potential for continued erosion and sediment entering the drainage network, and to mitigate for scour impacts during the temporary diversion. Bioengineering restoration work is proposed for the channel at PM 41.50, pending discussions and recommendations from the jurisdictional resource agencies. Willow waddles, brush layering, and/or other appropriate bioengineering techniques would be used to stabilize the scour sections and effectively minimize the release of sediments. In order to access the channel at PM 41.50 for restoration, it is proposed to use hand labor as well as an existing road that allows for access to the two upstream locations.

Local and native willows, alders, and other riparian vegetation will be planted with a total of approximately 800 cuttings and/or saplings placed around the project site. The vegetation will likely be comprised of 85% willows, 10% alders, and 5% maples. The alders and maples shall be planted as saplings and container stock, not as cuttings. Local willow cuttings will be incorporated along the channel where feasible. All disturbed soil areas (DSA's) will be revegetated and/or hydro seeded (as recommended by the Caltrans revegetation specialist prior to the end of construction). Adequate BMP's for sediment

and turbidity control shall be implemented as described in the Water Pollution Control document in order to prevent unauthorized discharges of silt or sediment to surface waters throughout construction.

All drainage work is estimated to take approximately six weeks to construct and will be completed during the period of May 15 – October 15 annually. Work within suitable MAMU/ NSO habitat will be completed consistent with the informal Endangered Species Act consultation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). A portion of the drainage work will likely require the use of a backhoe, excavator, hauling and dump trucks, concrete trucks, portable generator, boom truck, vibratory hammer, and pump.

Finally, fill will be placed and compacted to form a bench below the retaining wall and the new roadway will be paved. Paving and regrading the roadway will require two stages where northbound lanes would be paved under the current striping/delineated roadway, and southbound lanes would be paved under a second stage where traffic would be diverted to the newly paved northbound lanes. The equipment necessary to complete the roadway construction is anticipated to include a grader, compactor, boom truck, portable generator, vibratory roller, paver, saw, and grinder.

The total estimated time to construct this project is 13 months or 265 working days. Staging areas are proposed to be located on the roadway shoulders at PM 42.5 and at PM 38.0 along Highway 101.

#### Other alternatives considered:

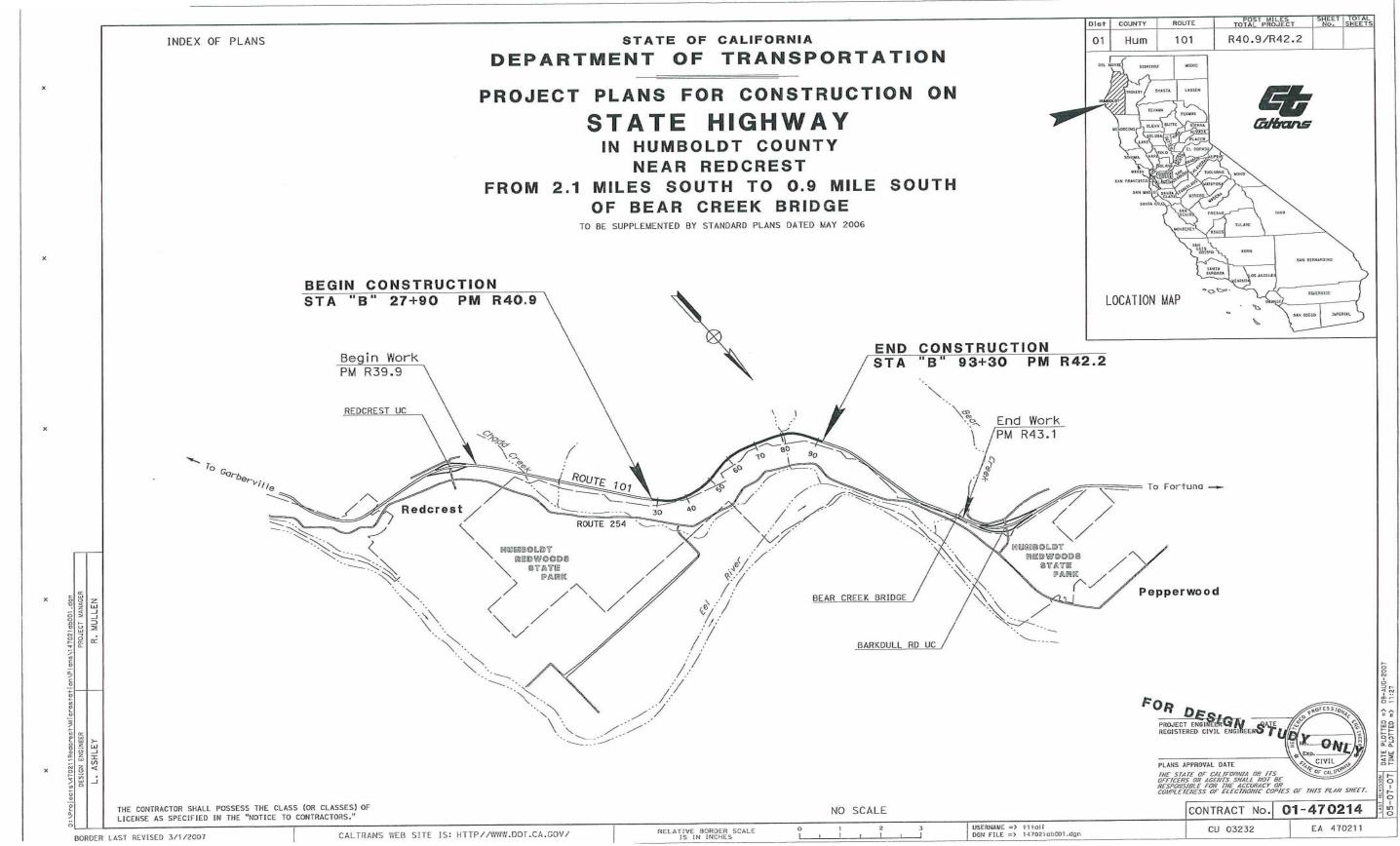
- Rock Buttress this alternative would have had a larger impact on the surrounding area, would have encroached on State Park property and would have created a large aesthetic impact and involve the cutting of several large trees. This would have been the lowest in cost.
- □ Viaduct/bridge this alternative would have taken the longest time to build (design and construction), would require a median barrier to be built, cost the most of all the alternatives and would also have an aesthetic impact to the area.

#### Surrounding Land Uses and Setting

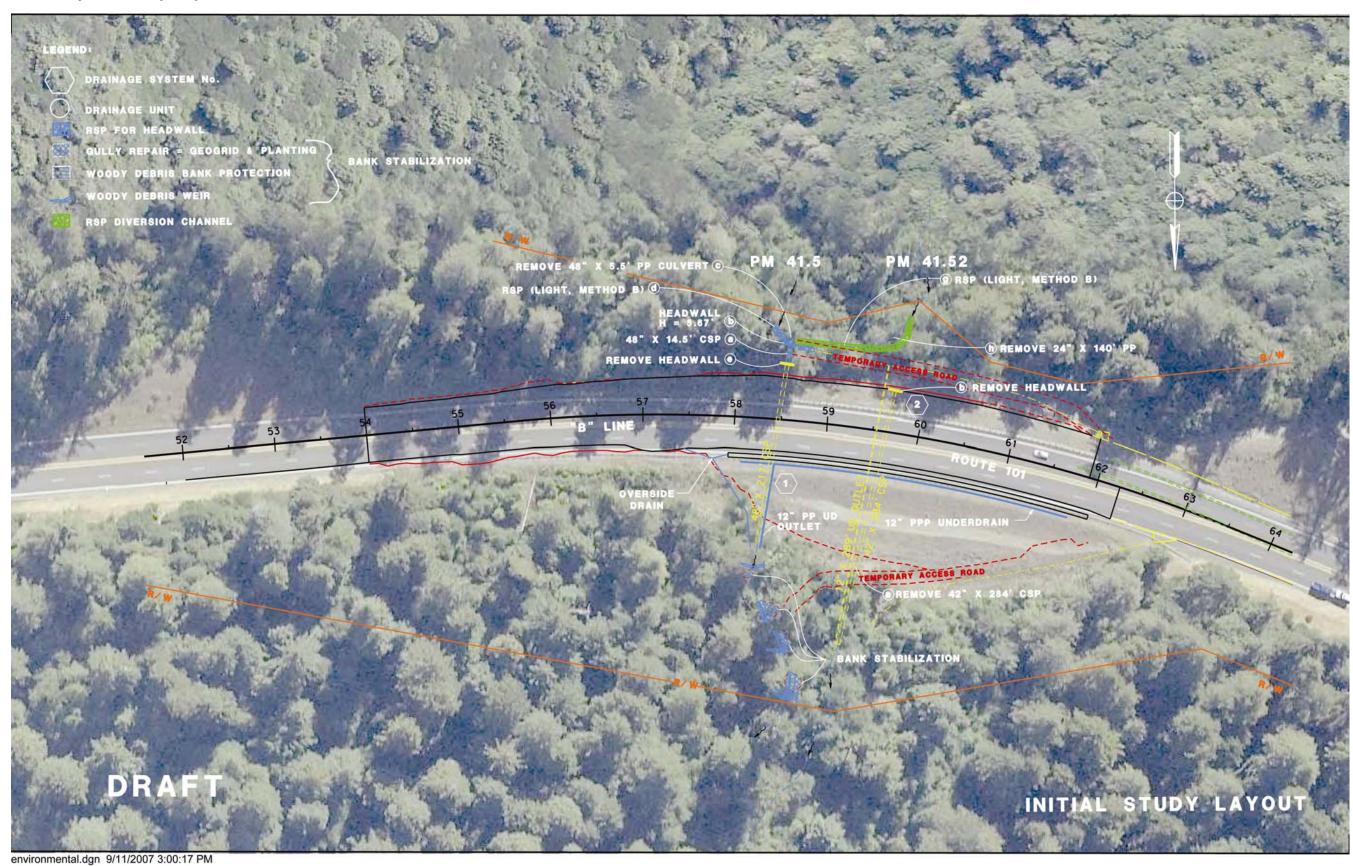
The project site is on the state highway system between PM 40.9/42.2 on Highway 101. It is bordered by Humboldt Redwoods State Park to the east and timberlands to the west.

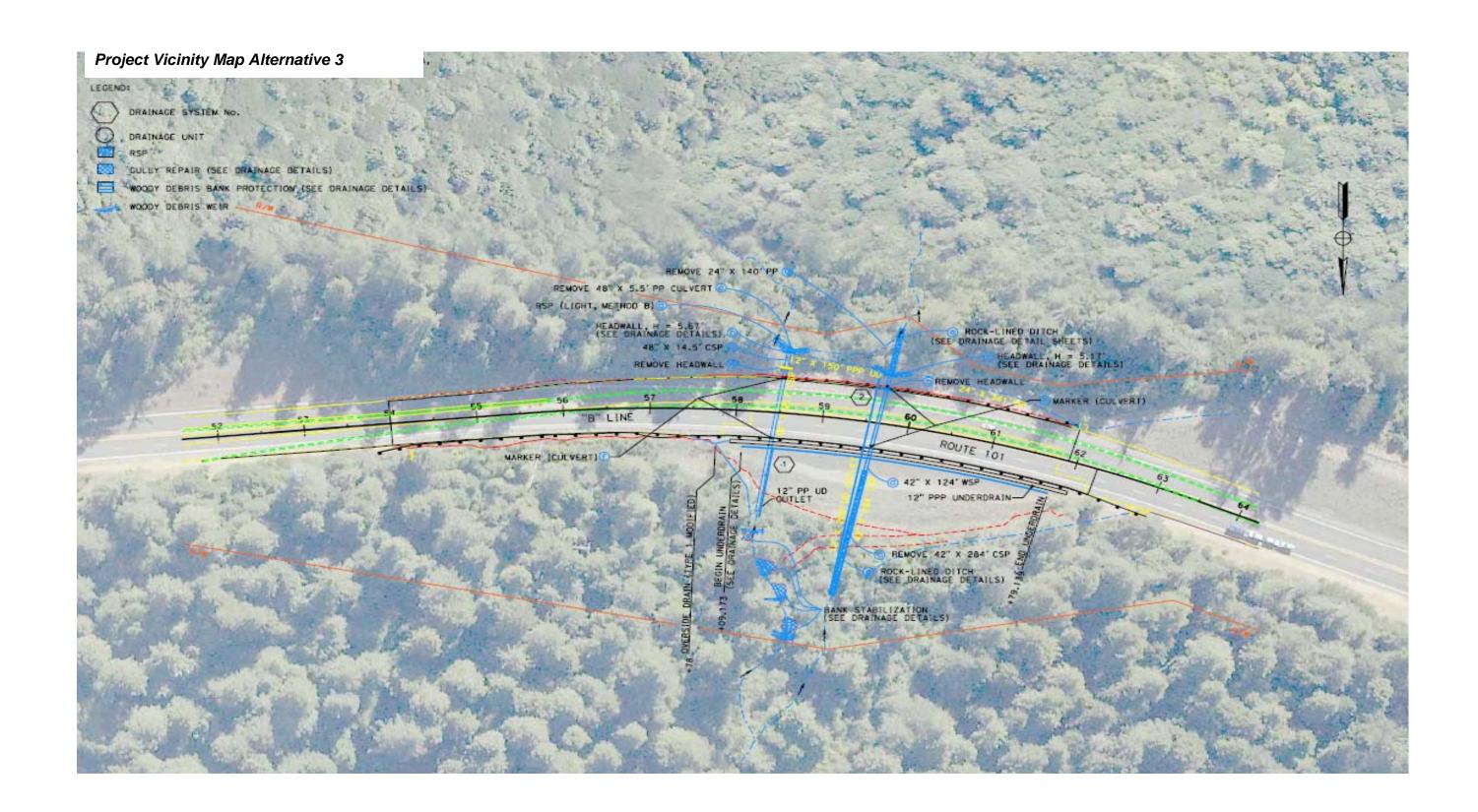
### Permits and Approvals Needed

- □ Section 7 Endangered Species Act Consultation with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Completed December 15, 2006
- □ 401 Water Quality Certification North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
- □ California Department of Fish and Game Section 1602 Permit
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Section 404 Nationwide Permit



## Project Vicinity Map Alternative 1





# **Environmental Factors Potentially Affected**

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

	Aesthetics
	Agricultural Resources
	Air Quality
X	Biological Resources
	Cultural Resources
	Geology/Soils
	Hazards and Hazardous Materials
X	Hydrology/Water Quality
	Land Use/Planning
	Mineral Resources
	Noise
	Population/Housing
	Population/Housing
	Population/Housing Public Services
	Population/Housing Public Services Recreation
	Population/Housing Public Services Recreation Transportation/Traffic

## Impacts Checklist

The impacts checklist starting on the next page identifies physical, biological, social, and economic factors that might be affected by the proposed project. The California Environmental Quality Act impact levels include "potentially significant impact," "less than significant impact," and "no impact."

A brief explanation of each California Environmental Quality Act checklist determination follows each checklist item. The checklist is followed by a focused discussion of Water Quality Impacts.

#### **I. AESTHETICS** — Would the project:

	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation	Less than significant impact	No impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?  Roadway is being reconstructed to pre-slide condition and impacts on the scenic vista.	d the hillside	will be re-ve	getated to a	X void any
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?				X
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?				X
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?				X
No new light is proposed for this project. "No Impact" det scope and location of the project.  II. AGRICULTURE RESOURCES — In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the Californ Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. Would the project:	iia 1	in this section	are vasea o	n tne
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?  No farmlands will be affected by this project. Project bor	ders State Pa	ark and timbe	erlands.	X
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?				X

	Potentially significant Impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation	Less than significan impact	
c) Involve other changes in the existing environment, which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use?				X
"No Impact" determinations in this section are based of III. AIR QUALITY — Where available, the significant criteria established by the applicable air quality managen or air pollution control district may be relied upon to mal the following determinations. Would the project:	ee nent	location of th	e project.	
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?				X
Project does not conflict with any applicable air quali	ity plan.			
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?				X
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions, which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?				X
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?				X
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people? "No Impact" determinations in this section are based of	n the scope and	location of th	e project.	X
IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES — Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?			X	
Section 7 Endangered Species Consultation with the U affect, but is not likely to adversely affect the Marbled will be no effect on critical habitat designated for the	d Murrelet and	the Northern	Spotted O	
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?				X
Humboldt 101 Redcrest Restoration Project				13

	Potentially significant Impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation	Less than significant impact	No impac
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?		X		
Temporary Impacts have been identified due to the requinlet at PM 41.5 and PM 41.52 and to construct the cha				nt the
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?				X
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?				X
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan? "No Impact" determinations in this section are based on 2007.	the discussion	ns with Project	Biologist, A	X
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES — Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?				X
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?				X
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?				X
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries? "No Impact" determinations in this section are based on December 2006. VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS — Would the project:	the Historic I	Resource Comp	liance Repo	X ort,
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				X

	Potentially significant Impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation	Less that signification impact	nt No
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.				X
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?				X
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?				X
iv) Landslides?				X
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?				X
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in onsite or offsite landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?				X
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property.				X
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?				X
"No Impact" determinations in this section are based on (August 2007) and on the scope and location of the project VII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS—Would the project:	ct.	with the Geol	echnical E	Ingineer
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?				X
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?				X
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?				X
d) Be located on a site that is included on a list of				
Humboldt 101 Redcrest Restoration Project				15

	Potentially significant Impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation	Less than significant impact	No impact
hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?				X
"No Impact" determinations in this section are based on	review of the I	Initial Site Ass	essment dat	ed
September 2006. e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, here such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				X
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				X
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				X
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?				X
"No Impact" determinations in this section are based on VIII. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY  — Would the project:	the scope and	location of the	project.	
<ul><li>a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?</li><li>Discussion of impact starts on page 22 of the I</li></ul>	 nitial Study	X . (Alternati	ve 1)	
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level that would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?				X
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or offsite?		X		
Discussion of impact starts on page 22 of the I	nitial Study	. (Alternati	ve 1)	
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the				X

	Less than		
Potentially	significant	Less than	
significant	impact with	significant	No
Impact	mitigation	impact	impact

course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or offsite?

No flooding is anticipated. e) Create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?			X	
Project will add less than .10 acre of impervious surface.				
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?				X
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?				X
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect flood flows?				X
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?				X
j) Result in inundation by a seiche, tsunami, or mudflow? "No Impact" determinations in this section are based on the project.	e location ar	ad scope (iten	ns b. d. and	X   X   e) of the
IX. LAND USE AND PLANNING — Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?				X
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?				X
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?				X

	Less than		
Potentially	significant	Less than	
significant	impact with	significant	No
Impact	mitigation	impact	impact

"No Impact" determinations in this section are based on the scope and location of the project. X. MINERAL RESOURCES — Would the project: a) Result in the loss of availability of a known X mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state? b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan? "No Impact" determinations in this section are based on the scope and location of the project. **XI. NOISE** — Would the project result in: a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local X general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies? b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels? c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project? d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project? e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels? f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels? "No Impact" determinations in this section are based on the scope and location of the project. XII. POPULATION AND HOUSING — Would the project: a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?

	Potentially significant Impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation	Less than significant impact	No impact
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?  "No Impact" determinations in this section are based on	the scope and	location of the	project.	X
XIII. PUBLIC SERVICES —	_			
Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
Fire protection?				X
Police protection?				X
Schools?				X
Parks?				X
Other public facilities?  There will be approximately two days of one-way traffi	ic control "N	Impact" dete	rminations	X in this
section are based on the scope and location of the proje services vehicles during construction activities avoiding	ect and how pr	ecedence is gi	ven to emer	
XIV. RECREATION —				
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?				X
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?				X
"No Impact" determinations in this section are based on	the scope and	location of the	project.	
XV. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC — Would the project:				
a) Cause an increase in traffic that is substantial in				

	Potentially significant Impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation	Less tha significa impact	nt No
relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?				X
b) Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?				X
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?				X
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?				X
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?				X
f) Result in inadequate parking capacity?				X
g) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?				X
"No Impact" determinations in this section are based on 2007. Project will reconstruct roadway to the previous c the facility.				
XVI. UTILITY AND SERVICE SYSTEMS — Would project:	the			
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?				X
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?				X
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?				X
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve				X

	Potentially significant Impact	significant impact with mitigation	Less than significant impact	No impac	
the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?					
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?				X	
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?				X	
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?				X	
"No Impact" determinations in this section are based or	n scope and loc	cation of the pr	oject.		
XVII. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE —					
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?				X	
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?				X	
c) Does the project have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?				X	

Less than significant

# Affected Environment, Environmental Consequences, and Mitigation Measures

This section explains the effects that the proposed project would have on the human, physical and biological environments in the project area. It describes the existing environment that could be affected by the proposed project.

#### Alternative 1

#### Affected Environment

Work on the west side of the highway would entail a new headwall at the inlet of the drainage at PM 41.5 and minor grading for access and to remove fill along the inboard shoulder in order to establish the new diversion channel and to restore previously impacted wetland.

On the outlet side of highway 101, and below the existing right of way, the proposed project is adjacent to Humboldt Redwoods State Park. There are redwoods (*Sequoia sempervirens*) and Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) adjacent to the project area, which are considered suitable nesting and foraging habitat. Some smaller trees were removed during the emergency order project, however no trees larger than 12-inches diameter at breast height (DBH), are proposed for further removal.

The drainage at PM 41.5 flows through a 48-inch culvert under the highway and is a tributary to Chadd Creek. To the east of the project site is Humboldt Redwoods State Park. There are no hiking trails, utilities or residences that would be affected by this project. To the north of the project site is a stand of old-growth redwood/Douglas fir. This stand is owned by California State Parks and is designated as critical habitat for marbled murrelet. Suitable habitat for murrelets and owls will not be altered or removed.

#### **Impacts**

□ Water velocities increase after the water from both culverts pass through the culvert at PM 41.5, and the slope increases as the water moves off of Caltrans right of way and onto State Park property. Increased amount of water due to merging of the two stream channels at the inlet (PM 41.5) by 45.4 cfs (cubic feet per second) at Q<sub>10 (10 year storm event)</sub>, which was running at 68.8 cfs at Q<sub>10</sub>.

The flows were merged late December 2005 during the emergency project. This is a 66% increase in the amount of water. With the proposed bioengineering (see mitigation section below) there will be a 17% increase in velocity for the 100-year storm event (the natural channel would have a 19% increase in velocity). **Deemed to have a significant impact to beneficial uses of water quality.** 

- □ The following existing beneficial uses to water quality are lost along the length of approximately 135 ft of natural channel: Groundwater Recharge, Freshwater Replenishment, Cold Freshwater Habitat, Estuarine Habitat, Wildlife Habitat, and Migration of Aquatic Organisms. While not all of these existing uses would cause a significant impact to the water quality of the local basin, Caltrans proposes to mitigate for the identified losses. These uses come from the Water Quality Basin Plan for the Scotia Hydrologic Sub area 111.12 Main stem of the Eel River. This loss was deemed to have a significant impact to the beneficial uses listed above.
- □ In diverting the flow of water from the channel at PM 41.52, the existing natural channel at that location now receives water only during storm events and from the existing storm water under drain that discharges at this location.
- □ Access is proposed across a seasonal wetland in order to construct the diversion channel and headwall at PM 41.5. The quantity of this impact is 0.08 acres (3485 sq ft).
- □ Creation of a diversion channel at the inlet side of PM 41.52 will convert a small amount of wetland into new bed/bank/channel. The permanent fill of this wetland would be 0.01 acres (436 sq ft). The functions and values of this site would remain unchanged.

#### Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

Based on the above findings, the following avoidance, minimization and/or mitigation measures will be taken.

#### **Storm Water/Water Quality**

The following measures have been identified for this project:

1. Avoid impacts by using a clear water diversion when work is occurring in the channel at PM 41.5.

- 2. Habitat enhancement at PM 41.5 by the proposed bioengineering mitigation at the scour locations for the increased water velocity in the channel.
- 3. Weed-mat and clean wash gravel are proposed for placement over the seasonal wetland on the inlet side, to minimize temporary impacts, where access will be required. When construction is complete, these materials will be removed and disposed of properly.
- 4. Work on stream bank stabilization by using biodegradable fabric mesh and planting to a level of three feet above the channel flow line or height of weir (whichever is higher). Willow plantings and/or brush layering are proposed in order to stabilize the slopes above the biodegradable fabric, minimizing erosion and sedimentation due to the increased velocity in the channel.
- 5. Add woody debris at (4) scour locations along the channel at PM 41.5, to create pools during low flows to act as pooling basins, to trap sediment and to arrest the current channel incision. This proposed work is expected to contribute to long-term bank stability and channel flow line stability.
- 6. Hand labor is proposed for all work in the lower channel (on the outlet side of highway 101), except for the placement of rock by the existing access road approximately 30-feet below the culvert.
- 7. It is Caltrans policy to implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) on all projects in order to avoid impacts to storm water quality.

#### Alternative 2

It is anticipated that the No Build Alternative would have the same impacts as Alternative 1. Impacts associated with this alternative would include:

- Keeping the increased amount and velocity of water in the channel at PM 41.50.
- Loss of the beneficial use in the channel at PM 41.52.

#### Alternative 3

#### Affected Environment

Work is proposed at the inlet side of the road where the headwalls and channel restoration work would occur. It is proposed that the existing water diversion remain where it is until the culvert at 41.52 can be replaced and inlet and outlet channels

constructed. There is also a seasonal wetland along this side of the highway that was heavily disturbed during the 2005/2006 emergency project, which has begun to reestablish naturally.

One the outlet side of highway 101, and below the existing right of way, the proposed project is adjacent to Humboldt Redwoods State Park. There are redwoods (*Sequoia sempervirens*) and Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) adjacent to the project area, which are considered suitable nesting and foraging habitat. Some smaller trees were removed during the emergency order project, however no trees larger than 12-inches diameter at breast height (DBH), are proposed for further removal.

The streams that flow under the highway are tributaries to Chadd Creek. To the east of the project site is Humboldt Redwoods State Park. There are no hiking trails, utilities or residences that would be affected by this project. To the north of the project site is a stand of old-growth redwood/Douglas fir. This stand is owned by California State Parks and is designated as critical habitat for marbled murrelet. Suitable habitat for murrelets and owls will not be altered or removed.

#### **Impacts**

- □ Separating the water flows to the two culverts will reduce that amount and velocity of the water going into the culvert at 41.5. See appendix A for flow data of the culverts.
- □ Temporary beneficial losses to the channel at 41.52 from 2005/2006 to approximately fall 2008.

Temporary impacts to seasonal wetlands are necessary in order for construction to access the headwall at PM 41.5, and for the removal of the diversion channel. The quantity of this impact is 0.08 acres (3485 sq ft).

#### Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

Based on the above findings, the following avoidance, minimization and/or mitigation measures will be taken.

#### **Storm Water/Water Quality**

The following measures have been identified for this project:

- 1. Avoid impacts by using a clear water diversion when work is occurring in the channel at PM 41.5.
- Weed-mat and clean wash gravel are proposed during construction to minimize temporary impacts where access is required over the seasonal wetland. When construction is complete, these materials will be removed and disposed of appropriately.
- 3. Work on stream bank stabilization by using biodegradable fabric mesh and planting to a level of three feet above the channel flow line or height of weir (whichever is higher). Willow plantings and/or brush layering are proposed in order to stabilize the slopes above the biodegradable fabric mesh and to minimize erosion and sedimentation.
- 4. Add woody debris at (4) scour locations along the channel at PM 41.5, to create pools during low flows to act as pooling basins, to trap sediment and to arrest the current channel incision. This proposed work is expected to contribute to long-term bank stability and channel flow line stability.
- 5. Hand labor is proposed for all work in the lower channel (east of the roadway) except for the placement of rock by the existing access road approximately 30-feet below the culvert.
- 6. It is Caltrans policy to require implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) on all projects in order to avoid impacts to storm water quality.
- **7.** Day-lighting approximately 170 ft of waters of the U.S., by removing the existing culvert and down drain and establishing a new channel that connects up with the currently abandoned channel at PM 41.52.

## Right of Way

A Temporary Construction Easement was obtained for 0.1 acres on the east side of the highway to work on the stream channel at PM 41.52.

## Comments and Coordination

Caltrans has received initial comments from California State Parks in regards to the amount and velocity of water flowing onto their property. As part of this project and in preparation, Caltrans has attempted to address the concerns with designing the

construction of the pooling opportunities to reduce the velocity of the flow as much as possible (on Caltrans right of way). Alternative 3 does address those concerns.

Caltrans received two letters with comments concerning this project. (See pages 29-32 for actual letters):

- # 1. Letter from the Native American Heritage Commission A Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR) for this project was prepared in December 2006 and is on file at District 1. This includes actions taken by Caltrans to assess project-related impacts on archaeological resources. The HPSR found that no properties requiring evaluation are present within the project's area of potential effects. Agencies and Tribes consulted included: Native American Heritage Commission, Blue Lake Rancheria, Table Bluff Wiyot Tribe, Bear River Band of Rohnerville Rancheria, and the Eel River Nation of Sovereign Wailaki.
- # 2. Letter from the North Coast Water Quality Control Board (NCWQCB) Alternative 3 has been added to address the comments made by the NCWQCB. A meeting was held on December 5, 2007 with the NCWQCB to discuss its comments, and the final Alternative 3 with associated mitigation was added to the alternatives to address these concerns.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Amold Schwarzenegger, Governo

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION 915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 384 SACRAMENTO, CA 95814 (916) 653-4062 (916) 857-5390 - Pax



September 24, 2007

Stephanie Coleman Department of Transportation (Caltrans) P.O. Box 3700 Eureka, CA 95502-3700

RE: SCH#2007092063 Redcrest Storm Damage Restoration Project; Humboldt County.

Dear Ms. Coleman:

completion The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has reviewed the Notice of Preparation (NOP) regarding the above project. To adequately assess and mitigate project-related impacts on archaeological resources, the Commission recommends the following actions be required:

- Contact the appropriate Information Center for a record search to determine:
  - If a part or all of the area of project effect (APE) has been previously surveyed for cultural
  - If any known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE.
  - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
- If a survey is required to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
   If an archaeological inventory survey is required, the final stage is the preparation of a professional report detailing the findings and recommendations of the records search and field survey.
- The final report containing site forms, site significance, and mitigation measurers should be submitted immediately to the planning department. All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for pubic disclosure.
  - The final written report should be submitzed within 3 months after work has been completed to the
- appropriate regional archaeological Information Center.

  ✓ Contact the NAHC for a Sacred Lands File Check.
  - Check Completed with negative results, 09/19/07

Chack Completed with negative results, by 227/3/.
The absence of specific site information in the Sacred Lands File does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites (see below).

- Contact the NAHC for a list of appropriate Native American Contacts for consultation concerning the project site: and to assist in the mitigation me asures.
  - Native American Contacts List attached

The NAHC makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend other with specific knowledge. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received. If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information.

- Lack of surface evidence of archeological resources does not preclude their subsurface existence.
- cx or surrace enterior or accretionated resources of the surrounded that expenditure the detail can be called agencies should include in their mitigation plan previsions for the identification and evaluation of accidentally discovered archeological resources, per California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) § 15064.5 (f). In areas of identified archaeological sensitivity, a certified archaeological and a culturally affiliated Native American, with knowledge in cultural resources, should monitor all ground-disturbing activities.

Page 1 of 2

- Lead agencies should include in their mitigation plan provisions for the disposition of recovered artifacts, in consultation with culturally affiliated Native Americans.

  Lead agencies should include provisions for discovery of Native American human remains in their
- mitigation plan. Health and Safety Code §7850.5, CEQA §15064.5 (e), and Public Resources Code §5097.38 mandates the process to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery.

Sincerely,

Katy Sanchez Program Analyst (916: 653-4040

State Clearinghouse

Page 2 of 2



## California Regional Water Quality Control Board

John W. Corbett, Chairman



Armolid Schwarzenege

5560 Skylane Boulevard, Suite A. Santa Rosa, California 95403 Phone: (877) 721-9293 (bil free) • Office: (707) 576-2220 • PAX: (707) 523-0135

October 18, 2007

Ms. Stephanie Coleman, Acting Senior Environmental Planner North Region Environmental Planning California Department of Transportation P.O. Box 3700 Eureke, CA 95502

Dear Ms. Coleman:

Subject

Comments on the Focusec Initial Study and Proposed Mitigated Negative

Declaration (SCH# 2007092063) for Reconstruction of Roadway near

Redcrest (01-Hum-101-PN 40.9/42.2)

File:

Water Quality Certification - General Correspondence

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Department of Transportation's Focused Initial Study with Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Reconstruction of Highway 101 near Redcrest (01-Hum-101-PM 40.9/42 2). The proposed project (Alternative 1) involves reconstruction of the four lane highway, construction of a tieback retaining wall, removal of an existing separated culvert, construction of a surface water diversion channel, installation of a culvert headwall at PM 41.5, and streambank stabilization work in the channel located at PM 41.5. The purpose of the project is to restore the two traffic lanes that were lost during 2005/2006 winter storms. Based upon our review, we have the following comments

#### General Comments

The State Water Board and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Water Boards) regulate discharges and threatened discharges to protect the quality of waters of the State, broadly defined as "the chemical, physical, biological, bacteriological, radiological, and other properties and characteristics of water which affect its use." Watersheds are complex natural systems in which physical, chemical, and biological components interact to create the beneficial uses of water. The proposed project would alter the physical, chemical, and biological components of the watershed by increasing flows in one existing channel and eliminating natural flows to another existing channel.

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Ms. Steğhanie Coleman -2- October 18, 2007

There is substantial evidence that increasing peak flows in a natural waterway causes increased bank erosion and significant adverse impacts to the downstream beneficial uses of water. There is also substantial evidence that eliminating or significantly reducing the amount of water that would otherwise naturally flow through a waterway will adversely affect groundwater, nearby wetlands, aquatic life, and other beneficial uses of water.

In order for the Regional Water Board to certify a project under section 401 of the Clean Water Act, all aspects of the project must comply with all water quality standards. The proposed hydrologic modifications would result in degradation of the beneficial uses of water by eliminating or reducing flows in one channel and increasing flows in another channel. The emergency repairs that were already completed also resulted in a loss of beneficial uses associated with filling wetlands adjacent to the highway. The Regional Water Board is mandated to prevent such degradation of beneficial uses of water. Regional Water Board staff believe that the proposed project will not comply with water quality standards and that the proposed mitigation measures will not be sufficient to ensure that the project complies with water quality standards.

Impacts associated with increasing flows in a natural channel will extend downstream throughout the watershed. Impacts from the proposed project would not be limited to the area within Caltrans' right-of-way and any areas directly affected by the discharges of dredge and fill materials. The impacts associated with increasing flow volume and velocity would, at a minimum, extend downstream to the point where the two channels naturally merge. At this time, Caltrans has only proposed to install measures to address this impact within the portion of the affected channel extending to the downstream edge of the right-of-way.

Further, the Regional Water Board requires mitigation for project impacts associated with increasing the amount of runoff entering surface waters. This typically affects Caltrans' projects that involve installation of new and additional impervious surfaces. The proposed project would result in similar impacts. While it would be necessary to strengthen the channel banks to accommodate increased flows and minimize adverse impacts to water quality associated with those increases, the measures installed for strengthening would in fact result in loss of habitat and be considered an impact of the project, rather than a compensatory mitigation. Mitigation for increasing runoff from new impervious surfaces is typically achieved by providing detention/retention facilities capable of preventing an increase in peak flows during the 100-year storm event. Acceptable mitigation for adverse impacts caused by increasing peak flows in a channel would involve reducing unnatural peak flows caused by anthropogenic sources of runoff that are known to be causing diownstream bank erosion and downstream sedimentation.

The Eel River watershed is identified on the State of California Clean Water Act Section 303(d) I st as impaired for sediment and temperature. Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) analyses have been completed for the Eel River watershed sediment and temperature listings. At present, there are no watershed-specific implementation plans for this TMDL. However, it appears that the proposed project is likely to "esult in

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California Water Code, §13050.

increased bank erosion during high flows and would not comply with the State Water Board Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters in California (Resolution No. 68-16) due to the potential for increased erosion and sedimentation in this sediment impaired watershed.

#### Specific Comments

- 1. The proposed negative declaration describes three alternatives including the proposed alternative (Alternative 1), the "No-Build" alternative (Alternative 2), and "Other Alternatives Considered But Rejected by the Project Development Team." It is not clear why restoration of the existing structure, including the two existing culverts under the highway, was not considered. Rebuilding the highway and drainage conveyances appears to be a viable alternative that would avoid the direct impacts to surface waters that would result from implementation of Alternative 1. It appears the project purpose could be achieved and significant impacts could be avoided without routing flows from one channel into another channel. An alternative that involves repairing, upgrading, and/or replacing the culverts that existed prior to the storm damage, and returning natural flows to both stream channels should be considered.
- 2. The discussion under "Other Alternatives Considered But Rejected by the Project Development Team" describes two alternatives that were considered that could achieve the project's purpose. It is not clear if either of these alternatives would also avoid the anticipated adverse impacts to water quality associated with implementation of Alternative 1. It appears that implementation of a project that would generally restore the highway and the drainage conveyances to the condition that existed prior to the storm damage would avoid significant adverse impacts to water quality and the need to provide substantial mitigation for those impacts.
- 3. The Initial Study recognizes that combining flows is likely to result in erosion impacts to the channel that would receive the combined flows. The CDOT Froject Development Team deemed this impact to have a less than significant impact with mitigation. Proposed mitigation for this impact is bank stabilization at four specific locations along the channel. The furthest downstream proposed bank stabilization site would be located near the Caltrans right-of-way. As mentioned in the general comments above, impacts to the channel from increased peak flows would not end at the Caltrans right-of-way.
- 4. The proposed bank stabilization activities may reduce the potential for future bank erosion and sedimentation of the channel that would result from the increased flow volume and velocity caused by combining the flows. Reducing the potential for bank erosion and sedimentation is not habitat enhancement. It may not be possible to adequately mitigate for the anticipated impacts associated with combining stream flows and increasing the volume and velocity of water moving through the existing channel.

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- 5. The proposed project would result in a sixty-six percent increase in the volume of water in the channel at PM 41.5 during a 10-year storm event. Regional Water Eoard staff believe that a sixty-six percent increase in flows during a 10-year storm event is a significant increase in flow that will have significant impacts on the channel. Anticipated impacts would be more significant during the 100-year storm event; however, the percent increase in flows during a 100-year storm event; not provided.
- 6. A nineteen percent increase in flow velocity during a 100-year storm event is a significant increase. Implementation of the proposed bank stabilization activities would apparently reduce the velocity increase to a seventeen percent increase during the 100-year storm event. A seventeen percent increase in flow velocity during a 100-year storm event is still a significant increase.
- 7. The proposed bank stabilization activities are not adequate to prevent adverse impacts to the channel from the increase in flow volume and velocity. The proposed bank stabilization activities include use of geogrid, an unnatural material that should not be used along this stream. Geogrid is more appropriate for use in constructed waterways and channels created to treat and convey storm water runoff from new urban development.
- Regional Water Board staff does not agree that proposed bank stabilization activities will result in habitat enhancement. The proposed bank stabilization activities would be considered additional project impacts that are only necessary because the proposed project would increase the volume and velocity of water in the channel during peak flows.
- 9. Enhancement of the Chadd Creek riparian area is proposed as mitigation for the loss of beneficial uses in the channel at PM 41.52. The amount of mitigation would be "worked out with the resource agencies." Please be advised that enhancement of the Chadd Creek riparian area by planting vegetation is not acceptable compensatory mitigation for the complete loss of beneficial uses of the channel at PM 41.52. As stated in our general comments, wazersheds are complex natural systems in which physical, chemical, and biologic components interact to create the beneficial uses of water. Appropriate mitigation for this impact would create or restore the physical, chemical, and biological components of the affected channel by creating additional habitat that is similar to the lost habitat and that replaces lost beneficial uses. Providing acceptable mitigation for diverting water out of several hundred feet of a stream channel is a significant challenge that may not be practical or possible.
- 10. The emergency repairs that have already been completed resulted in the filling and rocking of existing wetlands that were located between the two drainage channels on the uphill side of the highway. The initial study indicates that creation of a diversion channel at the inlet side of the PM 41.52 will convert a

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negligible amount (0.01 acre) of wetlands into "waters of the U.S." Please be advised that wetlands are typically "waters of the U.S." Compensatory mitigation must be provided for any amount of wetlands that would be impacted by the past and future project in order to comply with the State and Federal no net loss policies. Mitigation for this wetland impact is not adequately addressed in the initial study.

11. This office requires Caltrans to evaluate feasibility of mitigating for impacts to water quality associated with increasing the amount of runoff from installation of new impervious surfaces. The proposed project would result in similar impacts to the section of stream channel that would convey the combined flows. Creating a bigger conveyance channel and/or strengthening the banks of an existing natural channel are not appropriate mitigation measures for this type of impact. If the purpose of the project cannot be achieved without combining flows upstream of the highway, the anticipated adverse impacts would occur along the entire length of channel from the culvert outlet near the highway to the natural confluence of the two channels located downstream of the Caltrans right-of-way. Mitigation for adverse impacts to that downstream section of stream channel would also be necessary.

As indicated in the above comments, the proposed mitigated negative declaration does not demonstrate that this project avoids adverse impacts, min mixes adverse impacts, and adequately mitigates for anticipated and unavoidable adverse impacts. Regional Water Eoard staff believe there is substantial evidence that diverting flows into a channel and eliminating flows from the diverted channel would have a significant adverse effect on the beneficial uses of the existing channels. The project also permanently impacts existing wetlands for which there is not adequate compensatory mitigation. A more thorough alternatives analysis and adequate mitigation for all direct and indirect impacts to water quality and beneficial uses is required in order for this project to obtain water quality certification.

Again, thank you for this chance to comment. If we may clarify any of our comments or be of further assistance, please contact me at (707) 576-2801.

Sincerely.

Dean Prat, P.G. Engineering Geologist

1@1807\_DLP\_adotredorest\_CEQAcmt.doc

cc: Governor's Office of Planning and Research, State Clearinghouse, P.O. Box 3044, Sacramento, CA 95812-3044

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## List of Preparers

The following Caltrans North Region and District 1 staff contributed to the preparation of this Initial Study:

- **Alex Arevalo,** Transportation Engineer. Contribution: NPDES Storm Water Coordinator
- **Stephanie Coleman,** Associate Environmental Planner. Contribution: Environmental Study Coordinator and Document Writer
- **Timothy Keefe,** Associate Environmental Planner (Archaeology). Contribution: Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR)
- **Lucy Kostrzewa,** Senior Hydraulics Engineer. Contribution: Hydraulic Recommendation
- **David Melendrez,** Senior Transportation Engineer. Contribution: NPDES Storm Water Coordinator
- Richard Mullen, Senior Transportation Engineer. Contribution: Project Manager
- **Coady Reynolds,** Associate Environmental Planner (Natural Science). Contribution: Project Biologist, Biological Assessment
- Talitha Stimson, Transportation Engineer. Contribution: Project Engineer

## Appendix A

	both culverts			41.5 alone			41.52 alone		
	cfs	ft/sec	n	cfs	ft/sec	n	cfs	ft/sec	n
<b>Q</b> <sub>10</sub>	114.2			68.8			45.4		
V, Upstream					10.7	0.06		10.41	0.06
V, Culvert		22.95	0.024		6.81	0.024		5.17	0.024
V, d/s nat channel		9.61	0.075		8.35	0.075		8.18	0.075
V, d/s rsp		12.4	0.05		10.62	0.05		7.81	0.05
V, d/s bioengineered		10.9	0.06		9.31	0.06		n/a	
	both culverts			41.5 alone			41.52 alone		
	cfs	ft/sec	n	cfs	ft/sec	n	cfs	ft/sec	n
Q <sub>100</sub>	173.03			92.9			80.13		
V, Upstream					11.63	0.06		12.19	0.06
V, Culvert		25.51	0.024		9.19	0.024		9.13	0.024
V, d/s nat channel		10.62	0.075		10.4	0.075		9.81	0.075
V, d/s rsp		14.56	0.05		12.12	0.05		9.35	0.05
V, d/s bioengineered		12.18	0.06		10.41	0.06		n/a	